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JULY 3.

Prof. EDW. D. COPE in the chair.

Seventeen persons present.

A paper entitled "Description of a New Hydrobiinoid Gastropod from the mountain lakes of the Sierra Nevada, with remarks on allied species and the physiographical features of said region," by R. E. C. Stearns, was presented for publication.

The death of Isaac T. Coates, a member, was announced.

On some Fossils of the Puerco Formation.—Prof. COPE stated that he had recently received from the Puerco beds of New Mexico remains of a number of individuals of the extinct mammal he had named *Periptychus ditrigonus*.¹ Besides jaws and teeth with permanent and temporary dentition in good preservation, the pelvis, femur and tibia are included in the specimens. These show that the species must be referred to the genus *Conoryctes* Cope, and render it very probable that the genus belongs to the family of the *Periptychidæ*. The absence of ungual phalanges prevents absolute certainty. The genus is near *Periptychus*, but differs in the one root and simple conic crown of the second true molar in both jaws, and the presence of cingular cusps of the superior molars, exterior to the external tubercles. *Conoryctes ditrigonus* has the molars of both jaws larger than those of the *C. comma*, and there is less difference in size between the posterior and anterior teeth than in that species.

The following new species accompanied the above :

PERIPTYCHUS COARCTATUS. This species represented by teeth of the lower jaw, viz.: one incisor, three premolars, and two molars, two of the latter imperfect. The characters of the species are well marked in the premolar and molar teeth. The former lack the anterior and internal ledges of the *P. carinidens* and *P. rhabdodon*, having only a prominent ledge-shaped heel, besides the principal conical cusp. The true molars lack the small tubercle which is between the pair of threes which compose the crown. The adjacent cusps of the threes are connected by low longitudinal ridges instead of oblique ones. The cusps themselves are closer together than in the other species, especially those of the anterior three, which are closely approximated. The anterior one is small and low. The enamel is grooved as in the other species.

Diameters of crown of fourth premolar: anteroposterior, .0115; transverse, .0115; elevation (worn), .010. Diameters of crown

¹ Proc. American Philos. Society, 1882, p. 465.

of second true molar: anteroposterior, .011; transverse, .009. From the Lower Puerco beds. D. Baldwin.

PANTOLAMBDA CAVIRICTUS sp. nov. Represented by a nearly entire mandibular ramus with all the teeth represented excepting the crowns of the incisors. The characters are seen, first in the large size, the teeth having twice the linear dimensions of those of the *P. bathmodon*; and second, in the lateral prominence of the inferior edge of the ramus, which produces a concavity of the side of the jaw posterior to the canine teeth. It is the largest mammal known from the Puerco formation.

The inferior canines are strongly curved, so that the crown is directed upwards and a little backwards. Both root and crown have a round section, but the apex of the crown cannot be described, as it is greatly worn by use in the specimen. The incisive border is regularly convex, and the three incisors are not of large size, the first being least, and the third largest. The premolars and molars have the form of those of the *P. bathmodon*. The latter present two V's, the anterior narrower and more elevated. In the former the posterior V is represented by a short crest. The last molar is produced into a heel, which supports the posterior branch of the posterior V, and no cusp. The first premolar is one-rooted, and is separated from the second premolar by a moderate diastema. The symphysis is not long, is regularly curved upwards, and has a flat inferoanterior face. The canine alveoli create a marked prominence on each side.

Measurements.—Depth of ramus at diastema, m. .045; do. at third premolar, .056; width of ramus below third premolar, .021; length of bases of three incisors, .023; diameters of canine at base: anteroposterior, .018; transverse, .018; diameters third premolar: anteroposterior, .012; transverse, .011; diameters first true molar: anteroposterior, .077; transverse, .014; diameters third true molar: anteroposterior, .022; transverse, .014.

The jaw of this species is about the length of that of a large tapir, but is deeper and more robust. The flare of the inferior edge in front is suggestive of the structure seen in the *Dinocerata*, and of the probability that the *Taligrada* (to which *Pantolambda* belongs) are the ancestors of that suborder as well as of the *Pantodonta*. The flare is related to the flange of *Uintatherium*, exactly as the similar ridge in *Nimravus* is to the flange in *Ma-chærodus*.

ZETODON GRACILIS, gen. et sp. nov. *Char. Gen.*—This genus and species are founded on a broken lower jaw which contains the second and part of the first true molars, and the fourth premolar. The teeth are of very peculiar character. True molars consisting of narrow crescents in two pairs, which are both concave towards each other, embracing a fossa. The posterior crescents soon unite on attrition, closing the fossa, while the anterior are well separated, and only unite by their anterior apices. Each molar has a

small columnar heel. Fourth premolar with the posterior pair of crescents only, which soon unite. The anterior pair is represented by a part of the external one, which forms a narrow lobe. The heel is larger than in the true molar.

The position of this genus it is impossible to determine from the specimens in my possession. It may be Marsupial or Condylarthrous, and if the latter, one of the *Meniscotheriidae*; but if not of these groups, its position is not likely to be in any known order of the tertiary periods.

Char. Specif.—Crowns compressed, deeply grooved at the points of junction of the crescents. This is effected by a narrow lamina from the anterior inner to the posterior outer; the anterior outer being free posteriorly, excepting after considerable wear. A groove on the external side of the crown distinguishes the heel, which sinks into the crown below. It is larger on the first than on the second molar. The heel of the fourth premolar is elevated on its posterior edge. No cingula except a weak one at the exterior base of the posterior lobe of the true molars, and at the anterior base of the anterior lobe of the fourth premolar. Ramus compressed; but little of it preserved. Diameters of p. m. iv.: anteroposterior, .0055; transverse, .0020; of second true molar: anteroposterior, .0045; transverse, .002. From the lower red bed of the Upper Puerco epoch. D. Baldwin discoverer.

JULY 10.

Mr. CHARLES MORRIS in the chair.

Twenty-eight persons present.

A paper entitled "Preliminary Observations on the Brain of *Amphiuma*," by Henry F. Osborn, was presented for publication.

JULY 17.

Rev. HENRY C. MCCOOK, D. D., Vice-President, in the chair.

Sixty-two persons present.

JULY 24.

Mr. JOHN H. REDFIELD in the chair.

Fourteen persons present.

JULY 31.

Mr. J. H. REDFIELD in the chair.

Eleven persons present.

The following were ordered to be printed: